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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Directs the conversion of Gudibanda Sub-Taluk into a pucca Revenue Taluk, with effect from the 1st July 1947.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7048-109—L. R. 341-21-1, dated the 19th June 1922, directing, *inter alia*, the abolition of Gudibanda Sub-Taluk, with effect from the 1st July 1922 as a measure of retrenchment.

2. Government Order No R. 10-70—L. R. 60-22-5, dated the 26th September 1922, directing that as it was found necessary to retain the Sub-Taluk of Gudibanda for administrative purposes, it shall continue as a Revenue Sub-Taluk.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 10-C. 899—46-47, dated the 13th September 1946, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending sanction to the conversion of Gudibanda Sub-Taluk into a pucca Revenue Taluk and the construction of a road between Darinayakanapalya and Gudibanda over the hills and through the intervening forest area.

4. Un-official Note No. 28 of 1946-47, dated the 12th December 1946, of the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, furnishing his opinion in the matter of the formation of a new road from Darinayakanapalya to Gudibanda, running through the forest area.

5. Further correspondence ending with letter No. C. 10-C. 818—46-47, dated the 2nd January 1947, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, on the subject.

ORDER No. R. 8316 410—L. R. 319-45-10. DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH FEBRUARY 1947.

Prior to 1882, Gudibanda was a Revenue Taluk comprising of the six hoblis of Gudibanda Kasaba, Somenahalli, Nagaragere, Darinayakanapalya, Mandikal and Namagondlu. During the year 1882 the taluk was abolished and the several hoblis were added on to the neighbouring taluks. On account of the repeated representations of the people of the area the present Sub-Taluk comprising of two hoblis, *viz.*, Gundibanda and Somenahalli, was constituted. Although this Sub-Taluk was ordered to be abolished in the year 1922, as a measure of retrenchment, it was found necessary to continue it on grounds of administrative convenience.

2. For some time past the people of the Sub-Taluk have been urging incessantly for its reconversion into a pucca Taluk and the matter has also come up for discussion in both the Houses of Legislature. During the visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Gudibanda in the month of January 1946, representations were made for early conversion of the Sub-Taluk into a Taluk. In pursuance of the policy of Government to convert all the Sub-Taluks in the State into Taluks, the Revenue Commissioner was requested to examine the question and submit proposals for the conversion of this Sub-Taluk. He has accordingly furnished the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, in the matter, and has urged the immediate constitution of Gudibanda into a Taluk on grounds of administrative convenience and in the interest of the future development of the tract which forms the boundary of the State.

3. The salient features of these proposals are indicated below :—

(*i*) Constitution of a new Taluk with Headquarters at Gudibanda comprising of the existing 106 villages in the Kasaba and Somenahalli Hoblis; of 38 villages of Nagaragere Hobli and of 40 villages of Darinayakanapalya Hobli in Goribidnur Taluk, with a total revenue demand of Rs. 1,09,000 per annum;

(*ii*) continuance of the villages of Melya, Velapi and Hunasanahalli of Nagaragere Hobli of Kadabur, Siddanahalli and Jakkanahalli of Darinayakanapalya Hobli, in the Goribidnur Taluk on account of their proximity to Goribidnur;

(*iii*) construction of a new road 7½ miles long, running through the hills and the State Forest of Narasimha Devarabetta, Block No. 3, at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,300 to provide easy and safer access from the villages of Darinayakanapalya Hobli to the Headquarters of the new taluk; and the improvement at a cost of Rs. 14,000 of the existing District Board road for a length of three miles, the cost being met in the first instance by Government, subject to recovery from the District Board concerned later on;

(*iv*) entertainment of additional Revenue Establishment at a recurring cost of Rs. 5,740 and an additional Police Force for the Treasury at a cost of Rs. 972 per annum; and

(*v*) supply of furniture costing about Rs. 800 for use in the new Taluk Office.

4. The Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, who was consulted regarding the formation of the proposed road a portion of which passes through a State Forest, has opined that as the road will serve public interest and provide administrative convenience there is no objection to its formation and that the right of way now admitted over six feet of the existing foot-path may be extended over 18 feet of the road when it is formed, the forest growth removed during the formation of the road being made over to the Forest Department.

5. Government consider that the conversion of this Sub-Taluk has been pending for a long time and that it is therefore essential to give effect to it without further delay in the interest of administrative and public convenience. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the conversion of the Sub-Taluk into a Revenue Taluk with the 184 villages as proposed by the Devenue Commissioner with effect from 1st July 1947.

6. The Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings in Mysore is authorised to take up the new road for execution immediately and push it through with all expedition, splitting up the work, if necessary, and entrusting the same to different contractors. The improvement of the existing road should also be attended to without delay. The District Board, Kolar, will take up the inter-village road from Goribidnur to Avalkonda and Venkatapura in Daribayakanapalya Hobli and bring it to completion as early as possible. Necessary action may be taken to obtain sanction of Government in the concerned departments, to the estimates for these roads.

7. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit proposals in the proper form for (i) the entertainment of the additional Revenue Establishment; and (ii) in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, for the entertainment of the additional Police Force to guard the new Treasury at Gudibanda, at a very early date.

8. A notification indicating the villages comprised in the new Taluk will issue separately.

K. THIPPERUDRIAH, *Rev. Secy.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Veterinary Department for the year 1945-46.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C2-31—46-47, dated 23rd December 1946 from the Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, forwarding the Administration Report on the working of the Veterinary Department for the year 1945-46.

ORDER NO. A. F. 5232-91—A. H. 80-46 8, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH MARCH 1947.

Recorded.

General Administration.—During the year, the Veterinary Department was separated from the Agricultural Department and was constituted as an independent Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services with effect from 1st July 1945. Dr. P. M. Narayanaswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., Sc.D., F.F.A.S., assumed charge of the Veterinary Department on 3th June 1945 and continued to be in charge throughout the year. He also continued to be in additional charge of the posts of Special Poultry Officer and Dairy Officer, which were vacant during the year.

Mr. C. V. Govinda Rao continued to act as Veterinary Assistant Superintendent. The post of Assistant Superintendent, Livestock Section, was retrenched, and the post of Personal Assistant was sanctioned and Mr. G. N. Srikantiah, Veterinary Inspector, was appointed to the new post with effect from 1st May 1946. Messrs. P. U. Nayar, K. Ranganatha Rao and J. Muniyappa and Dr. B. S. Bhimachar continued to be in charge of their respective sections of the Department.

All the District Veterinary and Livestock Officers continued to be in charge of their respective districts throughout the year. Mr. Aswath Sastry, Veterinary Inspector, was promoted as District Veterinary and Livestock Officer and posted to the charge of the Kadur District.

Veterinary Section.—The year was particularly unfavourable for the livestock of the State in general owing to adverse seasonal conditions. The price of fodder and concentrate was abnormally high. Fodder and concentrate depots were opened in Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts by the Revenue Department. Jungle hay in large quantities was made available to the public by the Forest Department by throwing open the jungles for the free grazing of the village cattle. Most of the Amrit Mahal Kavals were also thrown open for free grazing of the cattle.

Rinderpest was at a very low ebb during the year. There was a marked decrease in mortality from Rinderpest while the mortality from Black-quarter was high as compared with last year. The total number of outbreaks registered was 5,599 (4,660). The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 253,397 (258,114). The number of out-breaks of anthrax was 1,022 (1,033) and the number of animals protected by vaccination was 8,973 (8,153). Sixty-eight (105) outbreaks of sheep-pox were registered and 68 (107) were attended to, conducting 16,383 (21,834) vaccinations. The incidence of the Hæmorrhagic septicæmia disease was practically the same as in the preceding year. Three hundred and thirty-eight (250) outbreaks were registered and 27,460 (16,906) protective inoculations were performed.

At the commencement of the year there were 92 (89) Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State. Twenty-five (3) more dispensaries, consisting of 21 Hobli and 4 Taluk status institutions were opened during the year, bringing to total to 117 (92) hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year. The total number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 386,550 (338,031) and the number of operations and castrations performed was 21,965 (25,501) and 55,185 (61,164), respectively. Sixty-five thousand and ninety one cases (56,421) were treated on tour and 42,485 (52,622) castrations were performed. Sanction of Government was accorded to the constitution of a Board of visitors for each of the Bangalore and Mysore Veterinary Hospitals. The Board for the Bangalore City Veterinary Hospital visited the hospital five times and offered valuable suggestions regarding the improvements to be effected to the Institution. The Board for the Mysore City Veterinary Hospital met only once and gave valuable suggestions for enhancing the usefulness and efficiency of the Institution.

Thirty-seven (35) Municipalities enlisted the services of the local Veterinary staff for the inspection of animals meant for slaughter. The Bangalore City Municipality continued the services of a whole time Veterinary Inspector and the Mysore City Municipality also have decided to do so. It is hoped that other Municipalities, too, will take advantage of the services of the Veterinary Staff for the purpose.

Rural Development Work.—This consisted of the work done by the Veterinary Department in the villages of the selected hoblis under the Rural Reconstruction Drive Scheme as well as the work connected with the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet, Dodballapur and Anandapuram. The staff attended 135 Hobli Advisory Meetings. One hundred and twelve breeding bulls, consisting of 48 Hallikar, 24 Amrit Mahal, 13 Sindhi and 27 Murrah buffaloes, were distributed free of cost, and 31 bulls were awarded premia under the Livestock Improvement Scheme. One hundred and fifty-four improved types of rams and bucks and 343 birds including cockerels were distributed in selected villages. Fifty-six breeding bulls were supplied to selected village panchayets.

One Livestock show was held in the premises of the Rural Welfare Centre, Closepet, in April 1946 and prizes were given for selected bulls, cows, etc. The policy of distributing fertile eggs for hatching and cockerels in villages at concession rates was continued at the Rural Welfare Centre, Closepet. As Bee-keeping did not thrive well in this centre, the work was stopped.

At the Rural Welfare Centre, Dodballapur, also one day cattle show was held in conjunction with the village officers' meeting and prizes were distributed to the owners of selected cattle. In this centre 67 (53) cockerels and 100 (380) fertile eggs were distributed and 40 bee-hive boxes were distributed in 12 villages served by the Centre on a subvention basis. During the year a new Centre at Anandapuram came into existence. The Veterinary staff fully co-operated in the activities of this Centre, as also of the other two Centres.

Veterinary Education.—With a view to securing the necessary technical personnel to meet the increased requirements of the Department, sanction of Government was accorded to the deputation of candidates for training in the various Veterinary and Dairy courses, *viz.*, I.D.D. and Post-graduate courses of Dairy Training, Animal Nutrition, Poultry Research, Poultry Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Fresh Water Fisheries, Artificial Insemination methods, etc.

Poultry Section.—The Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, was in additional charge of this section. At the beginning of the year there were six poultry